THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. IV., No. 199. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854. Price, Sr. Drs. 15 ₱ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McKENZIE, is admitted a partner in our firm from this day forward under the style of

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will rom this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are everally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased n the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style f JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HENRY LAMSON retires from our firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* on is date, and Mr. OLIVER EVERETT OBERTS has resumed his interest and responsibility therein.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our irm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted s before by Mr. D. JOHNSON, under the same ame, which Mr. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized o sign.

Mr. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *hanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between Yorick Jones Murow and James Stephenson under the Style or irm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., as been this day dissolved. The undersigned, ssuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will future conduct the business on his own account nd in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

Established 1803.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Directors.

AMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
OWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
EORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
ENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
OHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
OYCE COMBE, Esq.
HOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
ILLIAM DENT, Esq.
DWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
r I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
OBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
OHN HODGSON, Esq.
ICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
OBERT LOCKE, Esq.
OYD MILLER, Esq.
HEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
ILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
OBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
r WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
ILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
ILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
ENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
OSIAH WILSON, Esq.
ENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

Capital:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

he Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely ndependent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are epared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on apication to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payle in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *ongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London,* and *U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents in China for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
Wm. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at 25*th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk.	*Harbour Risk.*
	Drs.	Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
M. Fischer, *Canton.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. P. Lovell, *Calcutta.*
Robert France, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from Henry Tatham & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from Whitbread & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, Pale SHERRY, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopediæ; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten mow, lately occupied by William Hargreaves, Esq. Apply to

Wm. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker*;—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers,* also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,
SAIL-MAKER;

BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. Rogers, *Shipwright.*

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 packages Machinery marked (JG) Nos. 1 a 3 landed ex *Dumfries* from Liverpool, can have the same on application to the undersigned.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

9th March, 1854.

LOST THREE SETS BILLS OF EXCHANGE!!!

LOST on *Friday, the 17th inst.*, about 3 o'clock p.m., between the Hongs of Messrs. Cassumbhoy, Nathabhoy & Co. and David Sassoon, Sons & Co., THREE BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Nos. 226, 227 & 228, for £ Stlg. 200, 200 & 110 respectively, in sets of 3 each, drawn by Nun Chandler, Esq., Agent of the *Commercial Bank of India*, on the *London Joint Stock Bank* at 6 ms'./sight, dated 14th instant, in favor of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.—*The Bills are not endorsed.*

N.B.—Should such have been discovered by Merchants or others, the information of the same to my Agents Messrs. Eduljee Furdoonjee & Co. in *Hongkong*, or to my firm Mr. Alladeenbhoy Habebbhoy in *Canton* is most earnestly solicited.

Shanghae, 18th March, 1854.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire, dated August 12th, 1852.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly, (Signed) J. NOBLE.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. John Walton, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated February 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. Martha Bell, of Pitt-street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Corns (Soft),	Glandular Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bunions,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Piles,	Tumours,
Coco-bay,	Elephantiasis,	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Chiego-foot,		Scalds,	Wounds
		Sore Nipples,	Yaws,

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES
AT SHANGHAI.

During the Month ending 28th February, 1854.

The weather of the month has been the average. Somewhat more rain than usual fell, and although the thermometer never descended below 28° snow lay on the ground to a greater depth than it has done for many years.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	Barometer. In inches and decimals.		Aneroid. In inches and decimals.		Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade.				Wind. Quarter.		Rain. Last 24 hours.
		9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	*Mean*	*Min.*	A.M.	P.M.	9 A.M.
1	*m.*	30:28	30:22	30:15	30:12	42.0	41.0	41.5	42.0	N.N.E.	N.N.E.*	0.40
2	*th.*	30:45	30:46	30:35	30:37	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.37
3	*f.*	30:50	30:49	30:42	30:40	32.0	37.0	34.5	31.0	N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00
4	*s.*	30:50	30:45	30:41	30:36	33.0	34.0	33.5	32.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
5	S.	30:55	30:46	30:40	30:35	34.0	38.0	36.0	32.0	N.N.W.	N.	0.00
6	*m.*	30:57	30:43	30:47	30:32	32.0	33.0	32.5	30.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
7	*tu.*	30:47	30:44	30:38	30:33	32.0	35.0	33.5	32.0	N.N.W.	W.N.W.	0.34*
8	*w.*	30:49	30:45	30:39	30:32	32.0	35.0	33.5	28.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
9	*th.*	30:49	30:50	30:39	30:40	32.0	35.0	33.5	30.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
10	*f.*	30:44	30:37	30:32	30:26	33.0	35.0	34.0	32.0	N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00
11	*s.*	30:45	30:47	30:34	30:37	35.0	35.0	35.0	32.0	N.N.E.	N.N.W.	0.00
12	S.	30:53	30:47	30:43	30:37	32.0	35.0	33.5	28.0	N.N.W.	N.N.W.	0.00
13	*m.*	30:43	30:37	30.30	30:27	35.0	45.0	40.0	32.0	W.	O.	0.00
14	*tu.*	30:44	30:46	30:32	30:30	39.0	45.0	42.0	34.0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00
15	*w.*	30:40	30:28	30:20	30:05	44.0	48.0	46.0	43.0	E.	E.	0.00
16	*th.*	30:05	30:00	29:88	29:80	50.0	49.0	49.5	48.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
17	*f.*	30:30	30:38	30:18	30:26	42.0	44.0	43.0	41.0	N.	N.	0.70
18	*s.*	30:48	30:38	30:32	30:18	42.0	46.0	44.0	38.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.00
19	S.	30:36	30.33	30:19	30:15	40.0	55.0	52.0	39.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
20	*m.*	30:27	30:03	30:09	29:81	50.0	59.0	54.5	42.0	S.	S.	0.00
21	*tu.*	30:24	30:27	30:18	30:14	49.0	48.0	48.5	49.0	S.	S.E.	0.20
22	*w.*	30:60	30:60	30:50	30.50	34.0	35.0	34.5	31.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
23	*th.*	30:70	30:60	30:60	30:45	31.0	31.0	31.0	29.0	E.N.E.	N.E.	0.00
24	*f.*	30:43	30:40	30:30	30:25	34.0	36.0	35.0	32.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
25	*s.*	30:36	30:30	30:22	30:15	37.0	41.0	39.0	34.0	E.	E.	0.40
26	S.	30:16	30:11	30:02	29:95	43.0	45.0	44.0	36.0	S.E.	S.E.	0.30
27	*m.*	30:05	30:02	29:00	29:80	48.0	49.0	48.5	43.0	W.	W.	0.30
28	*tu.*	30:14	30:14	30.00	30:00	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	N.	N.	0.55
	Mean.	—30:37—		—30:24—				39.27			Total.	3.76

* From melted snow.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Mar. 24.	Batavia, ...	Apr. 11.
Constantinople,	Mar. 17.	Manila, ...	Apr. 22.
Trieste, ...	Mar. 27	Sydney, ...	Mar. 16.
Malta, ...	Mar. 29.	New Zealand,	Mar. —.
Bombay, ...	April 10.	Amoy, ...	Apr. 25.
Calcutta, ...	April 23.	Hongkong, ...	May 12.
Galle, ...	April 24.	Ningpo, ...	May 15.
Penang, ...	May 1.	New York, ...	Mar. 8.
Singapore, ...	May 3.	San Francisco,	Mar. 13.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 14th instant, Mrs. WM. SETON BROWN, of a Daughter.

MANIFEST of the *Zodiac*, for London, cleared yesterday (19th instant),—Tea, 426,000 lbs.—Silk, 174 bales.

THE news by the 24th March Mail is highly important, for, although it does not actually bring a declaration of-war it clearly demonstrates that that event was merely a question of a few days or hours, and, in all probability whilst we are penning these few lines the cannon's roar is the music of the Baltic and the Black Sea, and of the Russian and Turkish provinces along the Danube. France and England are, it turns out, to bear the whole weight of the war as regards Turkey's allies—for the other European nations are resting in a doubtful neutrality, either to take advantage of the course of events or to join the victorious party at their convenience, when the fear of Russia has possibly subsided and they feel free to act for themselves.

The gigantic preparations already made by England and France will most likely bring the war to an early termination. Russia, it is said, will only act on the defensive—but if such a position can be maintained for any length of time, it will only be to seize more successfully on its devoted prey, whenever she has the opportunity, unless she is so crippled by her adversaries as to leave her small means of effecting the spoliation she would too willingly make of the shattered power of Turkey.

It has been well said that Russia is far more powerful to resist aggression than to act on the offensive, and this is no doubt true as regards a European war, but in the case of Turkey alone, were she left to her own resources the balance of power would quickly be destroyed by her Northern neighbour, and the superiority of the Greek power over the Mussulman be speedily developed. It is manifestly however the avowed and unmistakable policy of England and more so of France, to prevent the accrescence of Russia into a Mediterranean power, for, at whatever time such an event should unfortunately take place, (and in the history of nations there is much reason to believe it can only be retarded and not averted), the destinies of the continental powers of Europe will quickly be sealed and the ruling despot of the North aim at and obtain universal dominion over all but the Island powers of Europe, and crush the liberties of the civilized world under his hoof. We trust, then, that such efficient guarantees will be taken of the Russian autocrat, when sufficiently humbled by the successes of Turkey's allies and her own strenuous exertions, as will put back, as long as possible, the evil hour when the Greek cross shall wave over the Crescent and the once far famed city of the Emperors of Byzantium but latterly of Othman and his successors, shall be subjected to the unbridled will of the autocrat of all the Russias.

THE U. S. Str. *Susquehanna* dropped down to Woosung in the early part of the week, to await, it is said, the return of H. E. Commissioner McLane and take him on a secret expedition.

WE perceive by the *China Mail* of the 4th May, that the Consuls of the Three Treaty Powers at this Port, have fallen under its censure for the measures adopted on the 4th April. A sweeping censure which ostensibly levelled at them, not less certainly implicates the whole Foreign Community: we trust however neither party will take it too much to heart. Large allowance must be made for the peculiar idiosyncracy of the writer and his morbid aversion to anything savouring of praise.

In another leader of the same paper unanimity is shown to be as rare an article among men in general as approbation is with the *Mail*—and yet that which "is next to impossible among twelve men indifferently chosen and capable of forming an opinion," has been attained here among twenty times twelve—in approval of the policy it condemns. By his own showing therefore a *primâ facie* case is made out, and a verdict the most difficult of all others to obtain, already stands recorded in favour of the accused. For if twelve men of one nation, on a single important point "cannot come to the same conclusion," what is to be thought of the unanimity of a considerable Community representing different nationalities, not habitually given to uniformity of opinion—not *always* in accord with their own Authorities, or particularly remarkable for subservience to their views,—spontaneously concurring in opinion upon a large and complicated question in which all are deeply interested? Are they to be considered in the light of a packed jury, or so deficient in capacity as to be unable to come to a right conclusion, where their Trade and Property are both at stake? To which of these two alternatives does the *China Mail* incline in adopting an opinion which no one here can endorse? We will wave however the argument to be drawn from strong presumption and probability. Whether it is more likely that the whole community—the Consuls and the Naval Officers of three nations, with the best means of information to be obtained on the spot—with lives, property and commissions at stake, should all be wrong; or the *China Mail* at a distance from the scene of action, with nothing to lose or to risk, alone be right, is perhaps a matter of opinion. We will not argue it at all events, nor stop to inquire if falsehood as well as error—for they are charged with both, could really have been so largely and generously shared.

The proclamation which is the offending document is declared to be "conceived in the spirit, and not a little in the manner, of a statement by a counsel engaged in a bad cause, labouring to produce a false impression." This is certainly not very complimentary to the authors—but if true we will not quarrel with the phraseology. It is further characterized as a piece of "Official effrontery" to which also we take no objection—only remarking that if there be plainly insufficient ground, or no ground at all for these assertions, the "effrontery" will simply have to stand, with another prefix instead of "*official.*"

It is the opinion of the *China Mail* then that the Proclamation of the three Consuls is a piece of special pleading in which they strive to make the worse appear the better cause, without much regard to truth—that since the capture of the City the security of the Foreign settlement has never been in peril *except through the acts of Foreigners*—that while it has been made the high way for supplying the Rebels in the City, the Imperialists were not allowed to put a stop to the nightly conveyance by Foreigners of arms and ammunition; that hostilities were finally resorted to without adequate proof that the settlement was in any immediate danger; and that no time was allowed to the Chinese Authorities to enable them to comply with the requisition for the removal of the Camps, to do which the Judge was well disposed; the whole being wound up with a startling apostrophe—"How great then the responsibility of those who needlessly caused a slaughter, which as the reply was received half an hour before it began might even then have been prevented!"

To convince the *China Mail* who *from Hongkong* undertakes to set the actors on the scene right, as to the *localities* and *positions* occupied by the combatants—and to this end publishes a *corrected* plan; where among other absurd blunders the Imperial fleet is made to take up a position it never approached, and the Volunteers are placed where only a *clair-voyant* of the first calibre could have seen them in action, safely ensconced behind graves,—may indeed be difficult: but it will be easy to satisfy either his readers or our own, that the plan and his statements are only calculated to mislead, having just that small admixture of truth which experience has shown to be needful, to give currency to error.

Thus it is admitted the Foreign settlement may at some time have been in peril, *but only through the acts of Foreigners.* Now we have very little doubt in our own minds, if we had been happy enough to possess the Editor of the *China Mail* during the last seven or eight months at Shanghae—and his person and property had been exposed to the same risks as in the case of the Residents; he would have come to a different conclusion. The fact being that the settlement has never been free from peril since a band of Triads first got possesion of the City, and all established authority was in abeyance. Peril from both Imperialists and Insurgents; and nothing but the presence of Men-of-war in the Port; the measures of prevention, and the firm attitude taken, have insured its safety. How far the acts of individuals—whether by sale of supplies or other transactions with the Insurgents, may have from time to time, increased this danger, it is not very important to determine. The danger was there,—always and unquestionable, and wholly irrespective of these acts. We have no desire to offer one word in defence of those who have engaged in transactions of questionable right or expediency in regard to the declared policy of neutrality; but in fairness it should have been added by the *China Mail*, in any just estimate of our position and surrounding influences—that the Imperialists have at least as largely profited by the resources which a Foreign trade and community afforded for the maintenance of an armed force; in supply of munitions, &c., as the Insurgents. And further, that if the Imperialists have been prevented either openly by day, or stealthily by night coming in armed bodies to intercept supplies going to the City; so have their enemies. They were not precluded by this from giving the information which might have afforded H. M.'s Consul or other Foreign Authority the means of doing that service for them: and although the *China Mail* may believe this would have been useless; at least before they risked a fatal collision at night, they were bound to have made the trial. The measures they adopted on the contrary were full of danger to the Community, and in violation of an established rule. By their own consent, Imperialists as well as Insurgents, were debarred from making such attempts in the settlement—if any blood was shed therefore, it is upon the heads of those, who with bad faith and violence provoked it.

On the general subject of supplies, or even enlistment of Foreigners in the military service of either side—however much and earnestly to be deprecated,—the Imperialists have but a doubtful cause of complaint, since they were the first to hold out the strongest inducements to Foreigners to do both; and long before the City was taken, to break faith with their employers; desert their ships, and set at defiance their own laws and authorities. Neither merchant-vessels nor ships-of-war were safe from the nefarious practices set on foot, and resolutely persisted in by Woo, Taoutae's crimping agents—both classes of ships were in danger of being, and some of the latter were disabled—and never were official protests or remonstrances more utterly wasted, than in the efforts made to put a stop to a system as impolitic as it was indefensible. That it should recoil upon themselves as it has since done, was a natural consequence of their own acts, for which they are certainly not entitled to commiseration.

But we are wasting too much time on the simulated griefs of the *China Mail*, against the Foreign Community of Shanghae and their Representatives. In times of great peril and peculiar difficulty—in circumstances at once unprecedented and anomalous, the latter have been called upon during the greater part of a year to provide for the safety of Life, and of Property to an enormous amount—to guard and protect from manifold causes of injury and interruption, a vast and important trade. The City during the whole period has been in possession of a motley rabble of Triads, gathered from the whole sea-board; under no effective Government or head: the walls have been beleaguered by another rabble, only distinguished from the first by its larger numbers, and the cover of legality extending over its disorderly proceedings—and a pirate fleet of West coast junks in large numbers has occupied the river face, good only for the plunder of undefended suburbs and boats. That this difficult and arduous task has been accomplished, and successfully; with only a single hostile collision of any serious character with either party, in eight months is evidence as conclusive we hold, as it is satisfactory, that neither forbearance on the part of the Community; nor judgment and temper on the side of those who were in authority, have failed. Whoever thinks that during all these months either merchants or officials could be free from manifold causes of annoyance, of injury and provocation, and frequently of the most serious kind, with many attendant dangers; must be so entirely ignorant of all the local conditions and facts, that argument and reason would be entirely thrown away in any attempt to enlighten them.

In reference to the final issue on which the *China Mail* rests its case, namely, that no immediate danger existed to the settlement on the 3rd and 4th April—that no time was allowed for more peaceable arrangements—and that a needless slaughter and sacrifice of life was the consequence, we deem it sufficient to repeat that—Consuls, Naval Authorities and a large Community of intelligent Foreigners of different nations, with every means of information on the spot, and trade and property at stake, saw reason to conclude that *there was immediate and serious danger*—and one and all gave the best evidence of the sincerity of their conviction, by freely putting their lives in peril to avert it. To attempt therefore to cast doubt or discredit, either upon the evidence which justified that conviction, or the large and independent testimony afforded by the numbers and character of those he assails, is a vain effort on the part of the *China Mail.* As to the question of the time allowed, and the disposition evinced by the Chinese Authories to comply with any reasonable request—or even with a requisition for the removal of the Camps—who was to answer for the safety of a settlement, open on every side, for another night? With some 10,000 lawless and undisciplined soldiers on its confines, who had already made a descent, and were only driven out at the point of the bayonet, after reiterated efforts to make good their design; the *China Mail* might possibly have been bold enough to do so, but the Consuls wisely we must think, preferred taking the responsibility of the measures they carried out, strong and unnecessary as they may be considered by the *Mail*, to incurring the risk of seeing the settlement in flames, and a couple of millions of property destroyed.

If during all the seven preceding months of endless provocation and annoyances, the Imperial Authorities had in any one instance shown by *acts*, a sincere desire to redress the injuries complained of; or even to adopt rational measures of prevention—something might have been urged in favour of greater deliberation—and more temporizing. The total absence of any such disposition, is a sufficient answer to the charge of rashness and needless resort to force. In our paper of the 8th April we very sufficiently demonstrated, we conceive, to all who are open to conviction, that the measures adopted on the 3rd and 4th had been rendered *necessary and inevitable;*—necessary by all the previous conduct of the Imperial Authorities, and inevitable by the impending danger of a second armed inroad into the settlement, under cover of the night, by large bodies of men, avowedly under no effective controul, and exasperated by defeat.

Other or milder means would not have sufficed, and no other course gave adequate guarantee for the security of the Community.—All the resources of diplomacy had in truth been previously exhausted. As long as minor injuries to person or to property were alone in question—to suffer and forbear was a rule that had been faithfully adhered to on the part of Foreigners.—It was only when the whole Community was indiscriminately the object of attack—when numerous individuals and parties at distant points (for the number was understated at first) were assailed with matchlock, sword and spear—when blood had flowed, and bodies of armed men had only been driven back by force, after reiterated efforts to penetrate into the settlement—it was we repeat only under such circumstances of the utmost gravity and significance, that it was determined, with a strong and a resolute hand to repel such aggressions, and if possible prevent their repetition in a worse form for the future. Security such as has not been known since the capture of the City has been the fruit—it promises to be more permanent, and has already been greater and more satisfactory in all its bearings, of than could well have been counted upon—and we are firmly persuaded, in the face of these facts, it is not in the power of cavil or censure, however ingenious the one or persevering the other, seriously to detract from the merit of measures, to which such gratifying results are plainly due.

WE are compelled, by the pressure of European News so significant and deeply interesting to the Community on the eve of a great war, to postpone our contribution of the *Peking Gazettes* till another issue.

We have no later intelligence from the North than that already given.

PEKING GAZETTES.—Two months ago a rumour was current in Shanghae that Ke-mun-hëen a city in the province of Gnan-hwuy had been taken. Not having any allusion to such an event in the Government Moniteur, we deemed it of doubtful authenticity and therefore did not make mention of it. It will be seen however, by the *Gazettes* published in our present issue that the statement was correct. This fact is even now, only incidentally mentioned in a despatch from Luh-yuen-lung, the treasurer of Keang-se. It is pretty clear from this circumstance that we can only look for very meagre accounts of the proceedings of the Rebels, in regard to their progress against the Imperialists in the *Peking Gazette.*

We observe that the editor of the *China Mail* twits us with being "a very zealous if not very discriminative supporter of the Rebels"—we should think however, that any one so well versed as our contemporary must be in the style of the *Peking Gazette*, should at all times be "ready to discredit accounts of Imperialist successes" in that vaunting paper, and equally so to magnify the defeats of the Imperialists when the *Peking Gazette* will acknowledge any defeat. The accounts given in the Government organ are notoriously false, and it would be little consulted except to ridicule its incorrect accounts, were there any other paper from which matters of state could be extracted.

A REPORT was current early in the week that the Imperialists had vowed vengeance against the foreign community, for the affair of the 4th April. They were to have taken it on Monday night, when there was to be some mysterious understanding with the insurgents who were to have cooperated with their besiegers, and the joint operation having succeeded, both were to have pushed on for Soochow or some other city, which was to be seized and held, *not* in the Imperial interest. Seriously, there was a rumour of revengeful projects at which some Chinese were, or affected to be, alarmed. The belligerents have been unusually quiet, with the exception of a naval demonstration on the part of the *Sir Herbert Compton.* Thrice she ascended and thrice descended, not followed by any of the rest of the force, and receiving some rebel shot, which induced farther deliberation.

Woo, Taoutae, and the Governor, Hen Nae-chaou, have been deprived of their buttons for the affair of the camps. The Imperial edict was received on the 10th inst. This is certain. Keih, the Judge, now Treasurer, has not only escaped all censure, but, it is said, has been presented with a jacket worth wearing. Rumour adds that he contrived to throw the blame on Woo, for mismanagement of the foreigners, or misrepresentation of facts. The rapidity with which the news went and came between this and Peking, thirty-six days in all, would lead us to infer that the Imperial communications are tolerably free. The Shan-tung rising is ascribed by some to certain banditti, peculiar to that province, and to Ho-nan.

Woo remains in office as Taontae and Superintendent of Maritime Customs.

THE *Iona* contrary to expectation did not bring up the expected Mail of 8th March—only a few of our residents got their letters and papers, some partially and others not at all. The reason for this is involved in some obscurity; it is said there was no mail offered to the Captain of the *Iona*, how then does it happen that some parties obtained all their mail and others none? this is surely not fair play to our community, from whatever cause arising, and we hope it will be inquired into and a recurrence of the annoyance prevented.

H. B. M. Steamer *Rattler* arrived on Wednesday with another portion of the Mail and part of that of 24th March, and we learn that still another portion had two days previously been put on board the *Akbar*, so that some have not yet received their mails of the 8th and 24th March. It is very provoking that a more efficient plan is not adopted to bring up the Mails immediately on arrival at Hongkong—especially at a time like this, when public anxiety is so great and expectation awakened by hopes and fears arising from the coming war.

WE are glad to learn that a sum of nearly two hundred dollars has been subscribed for the benefit of the family of the poor woman, who was accidently killed by a cannon-ball on the morning of the memorable *Fourth of April.* It is proposed to invest the amount raised in the purchase of a piece of land, to be held in trust by the British Consul for the three children of the deceased.

ON Monday evening according to announcement the last performances of the season were given to an overflowing audience.

The pieces selected were "*Anything for a change,*" "*The Virginian Minstrels,*" and "*Box and Cox.*"

The first was performed in excellent style and the two principal parts admirably sustained by Mr. Bravo Rouse and Mr. Mercury Warren. To this succeeded the Ethiopian Serenaders who were welcomed with much applause. As we only dropped in for half an hour we cannot speak of the concluding piece, but, as our favorite Mr. Verdant and the clever Mr. Warren enacted parts in it, we have no doubt it must have told on the audience. Thus has terminated a season which has been fraught with many difficulties,—but Mr. Horatio Buskin has been equal to the occasion, and we have little doubt he will come out next season with redoubled

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efforts to gratify the public, and thereby secure the applause and thanks of the Community.

THE following proclamation in Chinese was issued yesterday (Wednesday) by the insurgents in the City, and posted up at various places, where it was seen greatly to attract the attention of the common people. At present we abstain expressing any opinion on the subject, and leave the document to speak for itself. Until very recently the rebels were as much addicted to the worship of idols, as the rest of their countrymen, but numbers of the Canton and Fokien men amongst them seem now in word and deed to abjure the whole system. On one occasion this week, several were observed carrying the idols in buckets, without the least ceremony whatever, while others around spoke of them with the utmost indifference and contempt. They have not interfered with those in the public temples, but in the mean time leave it with the people to declare whether they shall allow them to remain there or not. In their own quarters we were accustomed to see numbers of them, with a great variety of offerings placed in front. Many of them, however, have been removed, but with what intent, or what may be the ultimate issue of it, we cannot at present say:—

LIU, Generalissimo of the forces of the Great Peaceful Heavenly Kingdom, issues this proclamation with regard to the origin of mankind—that God the Heavenly Father "created the heavens and the earth," the sun and moon and stars, the flowers and fruits, grass and trees, birds and beasts. This was at the very beginning of things, prior to the existence of the human race. "God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." He made one man and one woman, "having caused a deep sleep to fall upon" the man, "and he slept, and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh thereof, and the rib which God had taken from man, made he a woman," that a posterity might be raised up. He commanded man to eat of the fruit of the trees, which "was good for food," the five grains not being yet produced. Now it appears that there are several reasons for believing that man "was made of the dust of the ground." We observe that children amuse themselves, without instruction from others, by taking earth and making it into the figure of a man. This piece of amusement then is one proof. On the human body too perspiration is produced, which certainly contains clay or dirt, but whence does this clay come? It is because man was at first formed of dust, so that his having this clay or dirt about him, is a second proof in point. With regard to the number of ribs also, the woman has one more than the man—and thus we have evidence complete for believing that what has been stated is true. The classic says, the Great Extreme generated the two forms, and these two forms generated the four figures, which is just what was mentioned above. Now as each of you has a disposition to respect your two parents, and venerate your ancestors, how is it that you reject the one God, the heavenly Father, who spread forth the heavens and the earth, who created all things, and who originally formed man, and instead of worshipping Him, believe in wicked spirits and adore idols made of earth and wood? As man was created by God, He is therefore his original Parent, why then do not all men believingly worship Him, but rather go to worship the genii of the Taouists and the Buddhas? God in six days finished the creation of the heavens and the earth, of man and all things. On the seventh day "He ended His work and rested," hence the seventh day is the Sabbath, when every one is to rest and do no kind of work, so as to observe God's sacred day of rest. All you soldiers, people and scholars ought to change your hearts, thoughtfully to distinguish between the true and the false, and early to awake to the worship of God, the heavenly Father. Do not suffer yourselves to be stupidly deluded by impish priests and wicked Taouists. During the three successive dynasties of Hea, Shang and Chow (2142—243, B.C.) all men worshipped God, and possessed a book relating to the creation of heaven and earth and all things, which, however, was swept away by a flood that covered the world. After this too there arose Che Wang of the Tsin dynasty, who burnt the books then extant, and put the scholars into pits dug in the earth. Thus the records were completely destroyed, and not one was preserved. The impish priests of the Western regions at this time craftily entered China, and led the minds of the people astray. But Hung Wu the first emperor of the Mings put down all the wicked spirits, forsook the sacrifices, and deprived the idols that had been officially consecrated of all titles and distinctions. In evidence of this a book was published called *Kiang-tsih.* But still the Bhuddist temples were not destroyed, so that the root of the evil was not thoroughly eradicated. On the dawn of the Tsings, the impish priests and Taouists again became prosperous, and not a man was to be found to enlighten the bewildered and misguided people. There was none who knew what was his primal origin, or that the three powers of nature (heaven, earth, and man) were created by God; all were deceived by the impish priests, and every one asserted that these proceeded from Bhudda, when in fact Bhudda himself originated during the contentions of the Chow dynasty (300, B.C.) In the time of Ming of the Han dynasty, that system first crept into China, but the creation of Heaven and Earth was no matter of Bhudda's. Why then are you deluded and stupified into the belief of these foolish words, that deceive all men, when punishment and reward, happiness and misery emanate from God the Lord? God is Omnipotent and All knowing, He cannot be deceived in the smallest iota, each of you then ought diligently and with a reverential heart to honor God. There is no use whatever in burning incense and gilt paper, but let every man in his heart morning and evening pray to God to awaken him from the path of vice and stupefaction, to bestow upon him peace and comfort, and keep the Sabbath day holy. He is not like the wicked spirits who want to receive private gifts, who want men to go to the temples and there promise to gratify their wishes, by bestowing money and so forth, when they are willing to impart their favor and protection. Their most extraordinary meat and drink consists in slain oxen, goats and sacrifices, on taking these to the temples and tendering the idols according to their requests, they are then willing to be pacified and inquired of, in regard to matters of lucky or unlucky omen. They also want people to burn several parcels of gilt paper. Now are not the wicked spirits who receive these private gifts very like the avaricious mandarins and corrupt officers? All you people are now very fortunate, in having men to arouse you from this foolish course, that thus you may turn away from what is wicked, and revert to what is right and proper. Those who have decision of mind should early reform their conduct, and thereby secure a thousand myriad blessings. This is issued for special information, and no doubt or hesitation ought to be entertained on the subject. A special proclamation. In the 4th year of the Cycle, and 3rd month.

THE following proclamation was issued on Saturday last:—

LEW, *Great Generalissimo of the Tae-ping Celestial Empire,*

Issues this general announcement, for the purpose of rectifying the popular customs, eradicating corrupt sects, and inculcating the knowledge of duties towards princes and parents:—

Whereas from the time of Yaou, Shun, and the Three Dynasties, while as yet the Buddhist religion was unknown in the Middle Kingdom, princes were intelligent and ministers were faithful; dynasties were prolonged, and the years of sovereigns were extended; there was happiness among the people, and the various kinds of grain were produced in abundance. With respect to the Buddhist religion, this doctrine began to enter China from the time of Ming Te of the Han dynasty; succeeding adherents of this religion taught that the original nature of Shih-kea* was his doctrinal body, that his virtuous emanations formed his compensatory body, which together with his true body formed three, while still they were veritably but one body.† Han-yu a scholar of the Tang dynasty says "During the time of the Three Dynasties, the people enjoyed peace, happiness and old age, while Buddhism was still unknown in China. From the time of the introduction of Buddhist doctrines in the Han dynasty, the Keang and Jung Tartars spread turbulence in the Flowery land; princes became ordinary men, ministers became eye-servants, the administration became tyrannical, dynasties were shortened, and turbulence and extinction succeeded each other. From the Sung, Tsie, Leang and Chin dynasties downward, the worship of Buddha gradually gained ground, and the reigns of sovereigns and length of dynasties were still more curtailed. The emperor Woo of the Leang dynasty threw away his life to the service of Buddha, and died of starvation in Tae-ching. Hence it may be clearly seen that this religion is unworthy of being followed." As to the Taouists who look to Laou Tsze as their founder, Choo He a scholar of the Sung dynasty has the following remarks respecting them;—"Since 'The Gemmy Pure Original Celestial Honoured one' is not the doctrinal body of Laou Tsze, nor is 'The Grand Pure Tae-yih‡ Prince of Reason,' the compensatory body of Laou Tsze; then there are two images, and yet these are not identical with Laou Tsze, for, Laou Tsze styles himself 'The Superior Pure Great Supreme Laou Keun;'§ therefore theirs is a compound error on the error of the Buddhists. Furthermore Laou Tan|| is but the manes of a man, how can he be presumptuously placed above the Deity of the glorious heavens?" Hwuy-tsung of the Sung dynasty giving himself up entirely to the practice of Taouist rites and sacrifices, his mind was overturned, his family was ruined, he was himself carried off to the court of a border tribe, and his ancestral temples and land-spirit shrines were destroyed and abandoned. This may be looked upon as a warning sufficiently clear. The disciples of Buddhism and Taouism falsely extolling each other, deceive the world and delude the people, to a degree which cannot be surpassed. I now exhort all you who are possessed of intelligence, from this time to begin anew, and no longer honour falsehood, nor place faith in Buddha. Where is there an uneducated man or woman who has not become immersed in their delusions? and some who read the books of our literati are still so obtuse, that they make common cause with the ignorant multitude. The original of Buddha was in the Western regions, where he disseminated his impish discourses far distant from us; but in the Han dynasty they translated these foreign books and gave full scope to their falsehoods and incoherencies, causing the disloyal and unfilial (i.e. the priests) to shave their heads, and withhold the honour due to princes and parents; so that the idle and unprincipled changed their dress, in order to avoid the payment of government dues; pretending to open up the three roads, and extravagantly dilating on the six paths;¶ while by their delusive falsehoods they prevailed on the ignorant to seek after their meritorious virtue, fearing no laws, and setting at nought magisterial authority. Now life and death, decease in old age and premature mortality, are all according to the decree of Heaven; misdemeanours and virtues, stern endurance and happiness are under men's own control; poverty and wealth, nobility and ignominy are severally the result of varying degrees of merit, while the ignorant priesthood deceitfully declare that these all come from Buddha. Robbing the sovereign of his authority and assuming to themselves the prerogatives of the Creator, the injury they inflict upon the administration is deeply to be lamented. At the present time there are fully a hundred thousand priests and nuns throughout the empire; let these now enter into matrimonial alliances together, and they will form upwards of a hundred thousand households, produce boys and girls, rear and nourish them till ten years of age, instruct them for twelve years more, when they may turn out as cultivators of the soil. "Every adult who does not contribute to the cultivation, does his part towards producing calamity," how much more so, when the unproductive consumers are numerous.

Hence man being formed by the creative energy of Heaven and Earth, in the course of nature derives his birth from his parents at the fixed period; after a thousand griefs and ten thousand miseries, when the time of birth arrives, the mother's life cannot in every instance be preserved. When a child is born, it has to be nursed and nourished; for three years, the infant is unable to express its feelings; its parents hear it crying and squalling and are ignorant of the cause; when it is cold, they put on more clothes; when it screams, they give it things to eat; if these are not according to its mind, the parents get no sleep day nor night. Having nourished him till able to speak and to walk, they are then anxious to find a teacher to educate him, and still continue rearing him till he reaches manhood; they then instruct him in some business, giving him his own choice from the literary, agricultural, mechanical or mercantile classes; they also select a wife with whom he is united, after which his parents can set their minds at ease. When one's parents have thus exhausted themselves in a thousand griefs and sorrows and ten thousand kinds of anxieties in tending their children, how can any one who is a son or a daughter, forbear to shew their gratitude to their parents while alive, by filial obedience, and attention to their nourishment, and when their parents are dead listen to the impish Buddhist and Taouist priests, perform merit tasks, and engage in fasts and sacrifices to call them to life in a Buddhist locality? Such conduct is unfilial in the extreme. If one is not filial and respectful to his parents during life, what is the use of performing services of merit after death. There is a class of ignorant people who repair to the temples, ignite incense sticks, burn paper-money, and contribute to the gilding of the Buddhist images; why do they not with this money, purchase articles with which they may show their filial piety and respect towards their parents, the two honoured living Buddhas in the family hall? their parents they do not serve and attend, but serve and attend clay and wooden images, spending their money to no advantage. The Sage says,—"Of all excellent things, the term Filial Piety stands first." Now it especially behoves us who are brethren of the Hung family, with faithful hearts to manifest our patriotism; and he who is a son must shew filial piety towards his two parents. When a minister is unfaithful to his prince, or when a son is unfilial towards his two parents, they will certainly fail in securing the protection of Heaven. From the time that this is issued, I exhort all you ignorant people who are deluded by corrupt religions, without delay to arouse yourselves to a state of consciousness; abandon these corrupt religions; rectify your manners and customs; do not worship useless clay and wooden images; do not go to the temples to light incense sticks and burn paper-money; and retrench all useless expenditure in order to provide for your wives and living children, and to shew filial piety and respect towards your parents. I have no other object in this than to act according to the ancient national laws and regulations of the Ming dynasty, in promoting the practice of loyalty and filial piety, and retrenching useless expenses. I entreat you respectfully to comply without opposition to this special proclamation.

51st year of the cycle, 4th year of the dynasty, 4th month, 15th day.

A. W.

* The family name of the Buddha at present ruling the universe.

† This alludes to a metaphysical theory of the Buddhists, in which they teach the threefold nature of life. The *Fa-shin* or Doctrinal body indicates the sensuous and spiritual nature brought to that state of inertia aimed at by the Buddhists ascetics; the *Paou-shin* or Compensatory body refers to the actions, each of which entails a corresponding recompense; and the *Chin-shin* or True body implies the corporeal substance.

‡ Tae-yih is the star Alpha draconis, which was the pole star about the beginning of the 18th century from the creation.

§ These are the names of the *San Tsing*, "Three Pure ones" which form a prominent object of worship in the Taouist temples.

|| Laou Tsze, Laou Keun and Laou Tan are various names of the founder of Taouism.

¶ The six transmigrations of the metempsychosis.

HERMANN CREDNER'S OVERLAND TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

TRIESTE, *27th March*, 1854.

BERLIN, *18th March.*—Extract of a speech held by the Minister President in the second Chamber: "The King, whilst determined to preserve Germany as long as possible from the calamities of war, is equally decided to assist those of his allies, who, sooner than Prussia, may be obliged by their geographical position to draw the sword for the defence of German interests."

VIENNA, *20th March.*—From Helsingoer it is reported that the first ship of the English Baltic fleet had passed the Sound the 19th inst., and saluted the fortress of Kronborg with 22 guns.

COPENHAGEN, *20th March.*—Admiral Sir Chas. Napier landed here to-day at noon.

LEMBERG, *23rd March.*—A letter from Odessa of the 17th inst., reports, that grain-laden vessels actually in port there, have been prevented from sailing, and will probably be obliged to discharge.

PARIS, *23rd March.*—The Moniteur says: In the Russian proposals which have been rejected by England, the Czar contemplated a change in the map of Europe, without taking into consideration Austria, or even pronouncing the name of Prussia. As far as concerns the Government of the Emperor Napoleon, which equally has been put aside in the planned teritorial changes, it has likewise had to reject more or less direct propositions, not dissimular to those which met with the disapproval of England. 3°/₀ Rente 64.50, 4½°/₀ 90.80. —

ST. PETERSBURGH, *14th March.*—The exportation of gold from Russia is prohibited.

LONDON, *23rd March.*—In the house of Lords the Bill, which opens the British coasting-trade to foreign ships, received the Royal sanction. In the House of Commons the Bill for the raising of the Income-tax was read a second time: Consols 89¼, closed at 89.

LONDON, *24th March.*—Rothschild has assumed the Turkish loan to the amount of £2,000,000 Consols 88⅞ 88¼.

LIVERPOOL, *24th March.*—Cotton Sales of the week 32,000 bales, ⅛*d.* lower, middling New Orleans 5⅜*d.*

BERLIN, *24th March.*—By a Courier arrived here to-day from St. Petersburgh we receive notice that the Czar does not answer the ultimatum of the Western powers.

LONDON, *25th March.*—Coffee, Ceylon, 46*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.* Sugar, a cargo old, Havana, No. 11, at 22*s.* 8*d.* for a near port, a cargo of brown Germans, 21*s.*, for Hamburg Sugar on the spot lower. Wheat, large arrivals, decline during the week 2*s.* to 3*s.*

LONDON, *25th March.*—The Courier with the rejection of the Ultimatissimum has arrived here from St. Petersburgh. The Declaration of War of the Queen is expected in the course of next week. France and England have not yet concluded a treaty relative to the final purpose of the war. The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased more than half a million pounds.

NYBORG,* *25th March.*—8 o'clock in the morning.—The English fleet, numbering 18 sail, is approaching our harbour.

TRIESTE, *27th March.*—Latest intelligence from the theatre of war.—Letters from Constantinople 13th March, acquaint us that General Sir John Burgoyne and the French Colonel Ardaunt, after having traced the fortifications for the defence of the Dardanelles, and given the necessary directions for an entrenched camp at the doors of the Capital, at St. Stefan, on the road to Adrianople, left for Shumla in order to complete there the fortifications of the fortress. To all appearance the forces of the Western Powers will be collected in the Bosphorus. Two French and one English Brigade are to disembark at Constantinople, and march to Adrianople where they are to occupy a camp in common with 15,000 Turkish troops. The Sultan, the dignitaries and the foreign Ambassadors, will also repair to Adrianople, the second capital of the Empire. The greater part of the Anglo French troops shall not leave the ships in the Bosphorus, but proceed to the ports of Varna and Shumla, after the fleets will have entered again into the Black Sea. According to another version the Sultan should have resolved to take his head-quarters at once at Shumla, because he does not trust the Christian population of Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Turkish Government has decreed the formation of two new armies of 30,000 regular and 15,000 irregular men each with a train of 45 guns. The Anglo French fleet is still at anchor in the Bosphorus. On the banks of the Danube no movement of any consequence has taken place, the Turkish are fortifying themselves more and more at Kalafat and between that place and Widdin a force of 65,000 men will be presently assembled. The head-quarters of Omer Pacha are still at Shumla, and more than 30 English and French Officers are occupied there in his Chancellery. The Russians are concentrating their troops in Wallachia, to meet the expected attack of the Turks, 120 pieces of heavy artillery have proceeded in the direction of Giurgevo or Kalafat. Prince Gortschakoff has prohibited the exportation of grain and meat, from Moldavia and Wallachia. Considering the actual attitude of the Western Powers it seems that the Russian army in the Principalities will as much as possible preserve a defensive position. In the Baltic the ice has broken up as far as Revel, and the Russian fleet in that harbour was making great exertions to join the division at Cronstadt. At Revel all the female inhabitants have been requested to leave the town, because a bombardment on the part of the Anglo French fleet was expected. The Greek insurrection is extending now over the whole train of the Pindus. The Greek General Tzavellas with 170 Suliotes had joined the insurgents; he was proclaimed Commander-in-Chief and has now his head-quarters at Arta. Janina is blockaded and suffers from want of provisions. 5,000 Turkish troops had arrived at Volo under the command of Zeinel Pacha.

* Island of Funen in the great Belt.

LONDON, *March 24th*, 1854.

The Emperor of Russia has refused to evacuate the Principalities.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier arrived at Copenhagen on the 20th. The rest of the fleet would arrive on Wednesday. The French fleet has sailed to join them.

Russia has stopped the navigation of the Danube. Two ships of the line have been sent to force a passage.

Austria and Prussia still remain neutral.

A Turkish loan of £2,700,000 has been taken by Messrs. Rothschild.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

MALTA, *March 29th*, 1854.

General Canrobert (well known for his African campaigns,) arrived here on the 23rd, with a detachment of French troops *en route* to Constantinople: the following brigade was reviewed on the occasion—3 Battalions Guards; 93rd Highlanders; 33rd regiment Rifles. A finer body of men could not have been selected, and the French General expressed the highest satisfaction. Marshal St. Arnaud is hourly expected from Marseilles on his way to Constantinople; General Sir G. Brown is looked for by P. & O. S. "*Vectis*" this day from Marseilles. The Rifles, together with the Sappers and Miners (1,200 men) proceed to Constantinople by the "*Golden Fleece*" immediately after the arrival of "*Vectis.*" The French Steam frigate "*Le Pluton*" arrived here on 27th, with 350 men, 11 officers and 30 horses, and proceeded yesterday for Constantinople. The following arrived simultaneously this morning: French Steam frigates "*Montezuma*" and "*Albatross*" from Algiers with 26 officers, 1738 rank and file; 98 horses.—Screw steamer "*Taurus*" from Kingstown with detachments of 41st and 47th Regiment; and Store ship *(Austrian)* on her way to the fleet. Two transports have been taken up here for the purpose of conveying mules to Constantinople. Lieut. Rundell, R.N., proceeds as Transport Agent, and is succeeded in command of the *Ceylon* by Lieut. Smith. Meat had risen very considerably, but has again been reduced to its former price; there being great scarcity of fodder, butchers are compelled to kill off their stock on arrival.

The arrival of the screw steamer "*Melita*" on Sunday last, with dates from Constantinople to 17th instant, puts us in possession of the following. The Russian fleet had left its stronghold of Sevastopol and was transporting troops, ammunition, &c., from the European to the Circassian coast in the Black Sea, and *actual hostilities were looked for momentarily.* Just before the departure of "*Melita*" an English merchantman from Odessa reported having fallen in with 15 Russian sail of the line. The combined fleet immediately received orders to proceed in pursuit, and were to sail the following day (18th). The steam frigates (English) "*Retribution*" and "*Sampson,*" (French) "*Mogador*" and "*Gomer,*" had been sent to Odessa to demand the removal of the obstructions lately placed at the Sulina entrance by the Russians.—*Strait Times Extra*, May 3.

NOTIFICATION.

SHANGHAE, *9th May*, 1854.

The undersigned Consuls of the Three Powers possessed of Treaties with China, have to call the attention of those residing under their respective Jurisdictions to the annexed translation of a Circular from His Excellency Woo, Taoutae, &c., upon the abandonment of the Custom-house at this Port, and in lieu thereof, the establishment of two in the Interior.

This proceeding on the part of the Chinese Authorities is deemed a violation of Treaty Stipulations, and the proper Authorities will no doubt take steps immediately to arouse the Imperial Government to a full sense of their Treaty obligations. As preparatory thereto, the undersigned have addressed the annexed joint communication to His Excellency the Taoutae.

In the meantime, while the Diplomatic Authorities are representing the facts to the Imperial Government, it is deemed advisable, in order to relieve the Merchants from some of the present embarrassments, to require, in addition to the statement which they are now in the habit of making with their Invoices of Cargo, &c., *any evidences which it may be in their power to give of interior exactions, levy of duties, or other irregularities,* in derogation of their rights and privileges as Merchants resorting to this Port for the purposes of Commerce.

When these requirements shall have been complied with by the Consignee and Shippers to the satisfaction of the Consuls of their respective Countries; in lieu of the specific Bond or note which they are now in the habit of giving, an obligation from the Consignee and each shipper will be taken, by which they shall undertake to hold harmless their Consuls and respective Governments from any responsibilities accruing from the departure of the ship without payment of such duties as may be due or owing to the Chinese Government under their respective laws or treaties.

This course it is believed will not only preserve from reproach the integrity of the Three Powers having treaties with China, but will cast the onus of Treaty violation upon the Chinese Authorities, and tend to preserve the Trade of this Port from serious interruption.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
R. C. MURPHY,
Consul, U. S. A.
B. EDAN,
H. I. M.'s Consul ad interim.

To THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY,
Shanghae.

WOO, *Superintendent of Maritime Customs, Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, &c., &c., makes a communication.*

I have had the honor of an interview with the Governor of the Province, in which his Excellency stated that he was in receipt of a note from the Governor-general, to the following effect:—The city of Shanghae not having been as yet retaken, certain lawless merchants are at the present time in the habit of evading the duties. This abuse, it is seriously to be feared, will be carried to a yet greater extent, and if the evasion of duties be allowed to continue even one day longer, and the Superintendent of Customs thereby forced into discussions with the officials and merchants of different nations in regard to the duty question, a wound will be inflicted upon the good understanding (between them and ourselves), to the great scandal of both. A change is therefore to be made for the present, two stations are to be established, one at Pih-ho-këang and the other at Min-hang-chin, on the rivers inland, and the Chinese merchants held responsible for the payment of the duties:—and I am to write to you to consider the matter and take steps accordingly.

It appears to me, that the collection of the duties from Chinese merchants for the time being would be a most satisfactory arrangement; as, while it ensured advantage to the Chinese revenue, the foreign officials and merchants would be doubtless spared some trouble. But until the establishment of the Pih-ho-këang and Min-hang-chin stations shall have been effected, the duties on produce already arrived in Shanghae will have to be collected, as heretofore, from the foreign merchant; as soon as these stations shall be established, the responsibility of settling the duties thereon on all dutyable goods bound for Shanghae (from the interior,) will be laid on the Chinese merchant; and by these means evasion of them in some degree prevented. As to the course to be pursued, when peace shall have been restored, this can be considered afresh whenever the city of Shanghae shall have been recaptured. Meanwhile, under the instructions relative to the temporary collection of duties from the Chinese merchant, which I have had the honour to receive from His Excellency, it is my duty to lose no time in writing to you to call before you the mercantile community, one and all, and to inform me of the result of your deliberations.

I accordingly address this communication to you, with the contents of which I shall be obliged by your acquainting yourself; and I anxiously look for your reply.

A necessary communication addressed to
H. B. M. Consul ALCOCK.

Hëenfung, 4th year, 2d moon, 27th day.
(25th March, 1854.)

Translated by
T. F. WADE, *Vice-Consul,*
Officiating Interpreter.

SHANGHAE, *1st May*, 1854.

To His Excellency WOO,
Superintendent of Maritime Customs,
&c., *&c.,* *&c.*

The undersigned, representing at this Port the Three Powers possessed of Treaties with China, are in receipt of Your Excellency's communications of the 22nd and the 25th March, addressed to them individually, announcing the establishment at Min-hang-chin and Pih-ho-këang, in the interior, by the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, Heu Nae-chaou, of Custom-house stations for the collection of Tariff Duties on Tea and Silk for Foreign Export; and also conveying the wishes of His Excellency that the system adopted at Canton for many years for the settlement of duties accruing upon Foreign Trade, should be adopted at this Port.

The undersigned having already, under date 6th February, 1854, agreed simultaneously and in the same terms to acquaint you of their recognition of a Chinese Custom-house in a provisional office on the Soochow creek, to commence business on the 9th of that month, they now deem it expedient in like manner to reply collectively and in the same terms, to your two communications under acknowledgment.

The undersigned have accordingly to acquaint you that by their recognition of the Custom-house re-established on the 9th of February, they gave to Your Excellency every facility in their power for the due execution of their respective Treaties, and as these expressly provide alike for the *amount* of Tariff duties, the *place*, and the *mode* of their collection; it is not in their province to sanction, or in any way to recognize, a departure from the specific terms of these Treaties on the part of the Chinese Authorities.

Regarding it however as a subject of the utmost importance, both in reference to the rights of the Chinese Government in connection with the Revenue; and the interests of the Foreign Trade: the undersigned now acquaint you that they will forthwith submit to their several Ministers in China, a detailed statement of the whole of the facts explanatory of the difficulties which have arisen in the execution of the Treaty since the capture of the City on the 7th September last, and the course which has been pursued by them and by Your Excellency respectively, to meet those difficulties; in order that their Excellencies, with the fullest information, may as early as possible adopt such measures as they shall deem fitting.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
R. C. MURPHY,
Consul, U. S. A.
B. EDAN,
H. I. M.'s Consul ad interim.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED RECEIPT.

OBLIGATION.

We (I) hereby bind ourselves to meet any claim that may be made for duties upon our shipments by the ——— that may be adjudged by the competent authorities of the ——— to be due and owing under the Treaty of ——— with China, in the way of Import, Export, and Tonnage duties.

True Copies,
W. H. FITTOCK.

(No. 14.)

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 17th May, 1854.

A considerable arrear of business having accumulated since the beginning of this year in the Land Office, all British Subjects who have made application of any kind upon Land Business to which no satisfactory answer has been received, are requested, at their earliest convenience, to send a memorandum to the Vice-Consul, referring him by date, or otherwise, to their previous application.

T. WADE,
Vice-Consul.

To THE BRITISH COMMUNITY,
Shanghae.

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A fortnight ago we mentioned, that some Chinese who had been in California had found gold in the extensive district of Ngan-ping, to the South-west of Canton, and that considerable excitement prevailed in consequence. The first discovery is said to have been made last year, from observing shining particles in the sand of the Tan-liu river, which, on being washed, turned out to be gold. Our most recent intelligence on the subjects is, that the gold is also found in the hills called the Pak-wan-shan, or White Cloud Hills, Yan-ping-hien, and in a mountain stream called Kin Kai-shwui, or Gold Rivulet-water. The most successful of the gold seekers got five taels of gold in less than a month; others have picked up in a day the value of a dollar, others half, and quarter of a dollar, and some a few cents, or nothing at all. The gold is said to be purer than that of California, as 16 to 13.—*C. Mail*, April 27.

The *Zephyr* brings news from Amoy of the decapitation of sixty Rebels captured by the three West-coast junks in the imperial service, lately seized on suspicion of piracy by H. M. Sloop *Bittern*. In revenge for the slaughter of their comrades, the Rebels threatened an attack on the city on the 26th (yesterday), and vowed, should it prove successful, to sacrifice every Imperialist who might fall into their hands.

The head of one of the principal Rebel chiefs, captured with eighty of his man near Suatau a fortnight after the city was retaken in November last, is, we are told, in the possession of Dr. Bland. Between the teeth is a large brick, which had been driven in with such violence as to have fractured the lower jaw.—*Ibid.*

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—April 24 Emily—

New York—April 13 Gravina (Am)—13 Storm (Am)—

Australia—April 27 Richards & William—

Singapore—May 4 Zodiac—

Manila—May 12 Nuevo Bilbayno (Sp)—

Hongkong—April 17 Colbert (H I M Str)—19 Audax—21 Brenda (Am)—Susquehanna (U S Str)—May 1 Lady Mary Wood (B Str)—8 Nymph—11 Mermaid (Am)—12 Bitah—14 Iona—17 Rattler (H M Sc-Str)—

Fuchau—May 1 Confucius (Am Str)—

Amoy—April 17 Styx (H M Str)—

PASSENGERS—per *Gravina*, Bishop and Mrs. Boone and two Children and servant, Miss Wray, Miss Connover, Mr. John T. Points and Mr. Tong.

per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st class—Mrs. Mann and servant, Messrs. H. N. Lay, L. Moses, —. Mallett, Wm. Guerin, A. E. Campbell, John Bowman, Dr. J. I. Murray, and H. P. Camajee and servant, J. Mooladeen and servant, Hongqua, Quechong, Hihman, Sinsan, Quangque—On Deck—14 Chinese passengers.

DEPARTURES FOR

London—April 20 Grange—May 9 Geelong—

Liverpool—May 11 Emily—

New York—April 21 Rose Standish (Am)—Jacob Bell (Am)—May 1 Golden City (Am)—

Sydney—May 11 Bride—11 Richard & William—

Australia via Hongkong—April 19 Formosa—

Calcutta—April 19 Bombay (Am)—

Hongkong—April 14 Iona—21 Gravina (Am)—21 Matilde (Ham)—23 Audax—26 Ternate—May 5 Santiago (Per)—7 Masdeu—9 Lady Mary Wood (B str)—10 Brenda—15 Nymph—15 Frederick VII (Dan)—17 Iona—

Fuchau—April 13 Confucius (Am Str)—May 10 Confucius (Am Str)—

Ningpo—April 28 Snipe—

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—(March 13)—1st class,—Messrs. John Bowman, S. Maitland, W. Endicott and servant, E. S. Odell, E. Deacon, L. Tarmahomed and servant, Yung-ki and servant,—2d class—E. Abraham, Soc-ki, and 2 Chinamen—On Deck—3 Native passengers.

per *Rose Standish*, Mr. J. S. Robinson.

per *Jacob Bell*, Mrs. Pearson.

per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st class—Rev. J. Johnston, Messrs. C. Wills, Arthur Smith, J. T. Huttleston, T. C. Pircope, L. Moses, J. L. Danes, L. N. Hitchcock, T. C. Beale and servant, S. Bomanjee and servant, Acum and servant, Ateong and servant,—On deck—11 Native passengers.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *Bombay.*—Sassoon Family.

Hongkong.—Eamont, and Romano.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1854,—$2 per Copy.

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CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.

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REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.

NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, 2d Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.

REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 12	Nuevo Bilbayno	Sp. brig	300	Vasquez	Amoy	Apr. 24	Sundries	Russell and Co.
„ 14	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	May 3	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 17	Rattler	HMS-S		Mellersh	Hongkong	May 12		

CLEARANCES.

We have altered the title to this Table as we find errors occur from stating it as a *Departure* Table, the dates given are the *Clearances* of the Consulate.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.*	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 15	Nymph	B. schr	100	Wilson	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 15	Frederick VII	Da. bg.	124	Keppell	Hongkong	Sundries	Reiss and Co.
„ 16	Susquehanna	U.S.Str		Buchanan	Cruize		
„ 17	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
„ 18	Rattler	HMS-S		Mellersh	Cruize		

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Bitah	May 12	B. brig	178	Woodin	Turner and Co.	Sydney	Early
Mermaid	May 11	A. bark	533	Smith	Bull, Nye and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Nuevo Bilbayno	May 12	Sp. brig	300	Vasquez	Russell and Co.		
Storm	Apr. 27	A. bark		Roberts	Wetmore and Co.	H'kong & Man.	Early
Zodiac	May 4	B. bark	340	Jarvis	Gilman, Bowman and Co.	London	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung*.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Encounter	HMSc.-St	14	906	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx	H.M. Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woollcombe.	1813	280
Rattler	HMSc.-St	11	888	130	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
—American.—						Comm'ned.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Susquehanna	U. S. Str.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	800
—French.—				180			
Colbert	H.I.M.Str	6	1600		Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1843,..	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,..	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-0-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852,..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
1853,..	000,000-0-0-0	7,282-1-0-0	000,000-0-0-0
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	80,148-3-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on United States Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1849,..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,..	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852,..	635,480-9-3-5	16,135-7-5-0	651,616-6-8-5
1853,..	536,322-9-5-1	12,409-3-7-0	548,732-3-2-1
Total,	1,865,211-3-8-3	42,827-0-2-0	1,908,038-4-0-3

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche.	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	408	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	420,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage.
§ Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *via* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*,
From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	Wool Bales	N'keens Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	......	......	853,920	2,094	......	54	......
In August,		6	„	......	......	1,957,300	10,534	......	169	40
In September,		11	„	......	......	4,766,312	5,640	......	90	......
In October,		5	„	......	......	4,016,690	906	......	101	......
In November,		4	„	......	......	2,079,684	2,328	......	......	......
In December,		6	„	......	......	3,205,800	8,542	......	......	......
1854—In January,		5	„	......	......	3,160,008	4,006	......	......	......
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Jan., 1854,				......	......	20,039,915	34,250	......	414	40
1854										
Mar. 2	Lockett,	576	Liverpool	......	......	480,000	484	......	......	......
„ 25	Dannebrog,	318	London	......	......	......	523	......	......	......
„ 28	Daniel Ross,	408	London	......	......	......	180	......	......	......
„ 29	John Wood,	570	London	......	......	442,453	1,986	......	......	......
„ 31	Dumfries,*	468	Liverpool	......	......	500,702	......	......	......	......
April 1	Early Bird,	363	London	......	......	380,700	487	......	......	......
„ 8	Onward,	874	London	......	......	......	1,527	......	......	......
„ 20	Grange,	300	London	......	......	314,533	274	......	......	......
May 9	Geelong,	392	London	......	......	......	1,814	......	......	......
„ 11	Emily,	252	Liverpool	......	......	145,504	176	......	......	......

* Lost on a reef off the Pescadores, on the 11th April, 1854.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 15th Feby., 1854.				......	......	61,773	8,519	cases 35
Mar. 5	Brenda,	299	Hongkong	......	......	......	45	......
„ 14	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	723	......
Apr. 3	Nymph,	100	Hongkong	......	......	25,000	......	......
„ 12	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	1,170	......
„ 13	Erin,	40	Lookong	......	......	......	85	......
„ 26	Snipe,	176	Hongkong	......	......	75,000	......	......
May 9	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	1,007	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,
From 1st *July*, 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1853, to 8th Feby., 1854.				......	......	1,876,404	......	......
Mar. 13	Aurora,	386	Sydney	......	......	240,000	......	......
Apr. 19	Formosa,	406	Australia	......	......	367,900	......	......
May 11	Bride,	172	Sydney	......	......	73,800	......	......
„ 11	Richard & William,	163	Sydney	......	......	96,000	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk*, Piculs	*Silk Piece* Goods Pcs.
1853—In July,		1	Vessel,	1,832	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547	......	......	......	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
In September,		3	„	844,553	90,540	79,391	169,195	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,779	......	......	......	......	401,779	1,840,528	209	2,400
In October,		5	„	1,632,900	200,600	377,000	371,700	349,400	276,200	3,205,200	434,300	......	16,000	42,600	......	493,500	3,701,300	81	4,300
In November,		3	„	1,242,600	73,940	209,200	203,800	213,300	151,000	2,100,912	94,000	......	......	18,700	......	112,700	2,213,612	32	3,835
In December,		4	„	914,495	104,200	165,964	166,536	246,262	113,207	1,710,664	114,377	......	......	49,200	......	163,577	1,874,241	83½	5,654
1854—In January,		2	„	653,513	59,170	125,392	142,553	113,408	76,309	1,180,345	47,500	......	......	......	......	47,500	1,227,845	236	5,700
From July 18 to Jan. 18, 1854—Total lbs.				5,289,803	528,450	958,760	1,053,784	1,087,593	707,014	9,639,966	1,312,503	......	16,000	110,500	6,732	1,446,385	11,088,901	649½	34,414
1854																			
Mar. 1	Helena,	596	New York	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	......	......	......	......	548,000	596,400	6¼	......
„ 2	Wild Duck,	....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,900	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400	......	......	......	......	8,400	826,000	8	......
„ 22	Mandarin,	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	58,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	......	......	......	......	162,100	649,400	37	12,690
Apr. 21	Rose Standish,	940	New York	533,400	31,100	100,200	113,100	128,850	58,300	964,950	248,700	......	......	......	......	248,700	1,213,650	78	6,425
„ 28	Jacob Bell,	1600	New York	262,465	35,057	155,589	47,978	89,098	25,506	615,693	464,552	......	......	......	......	464,552	1,080,245	48	7,037
„ 30	Golden City,	800	New York	180,835	61,788	80,797	104,238	66,775	19,455	513,888	213,110	......	......	28,100	......	241,210	755,098	32	1,390

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,682	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	503,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	131,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	259
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	do.	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, Increase, Decrease.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,728,900	8,351

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